

licensed apothecaries in Ireland, so far as the same extend to selling, compounding, or dispensing medicines.

## SCHEDULE (A).

1. Fellow, Licentiate, or Extra-Licentiate, of the Royal College of Physicians of London.
2. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh.
3. Fellow or Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland.
4. Fellow or Member or Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.
5. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.
6. Fellow or Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
7. Fellow or Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
8. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London.
9. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.
10. Doctor, or Bachelor, or Licentiate of Medicine, or Master in Surgery of any University of the United Kingdom; or Doctor of Medicine by Doctorate, granted prior to the passing of this Act by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
11. Doctor of Medicine of any Foreign or Colonial University or College, practising as a Physician in the United Kingdom before the first day of October 1858, who shall produce certificates to the satisfaction of the Council of his having taken his degree of Doctor of Medicine after regular examination, or who shall satisfy the Council, under Section Forty-six of this Act, that there is sufficient reason for admitting him to be registered.

## SCHEDULE (B).

Declaration required of a person who claims to be registered as a Medical Practitioner, upon the ground that he was in practice as a Medical Practitioner in England or Wales before the first day of August, 1815:—

To the Registrar of the Medical Council.

I, , residing at , in the county of , hereby declare that I was practising as a Medical Practitioner, at , in the county of , before the first day of August, 1815.

Dated this (Signed) [Name.]  
day of , 185 .

## SCHEDULE (D.)

Name.	Residence.	Qualification.	Title.
A. B.	London	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of	
C. D.	Edinburgh	Fellow and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of	
E. F.	Dublin	Graduate in Medicine of University of	
G. H.	Bristol	Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries	
I. K.	London	Member of College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.	

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE. A fête in aid of the funds of this excellent institution took place in Dr. Stanton Wise's beautiful pleasure grounds, at Banbury, on July 21, and was numerously attended. The day was beautifully fine, and when all the company had assembled, the gardens had a very gay appearance. The music from two bands (the Bloxham and Britannia Foundry) added much to the enjoyment of the fête. A large balloon was sent up during the evening, and afterwards dancing commenced, and was kept up with much spirit for some time; after which the bands went round the town, and the fête was brought to a close; everything went off most successfully. Amongst the company present were Lord and Lady Saye and Sele, the Mayor and Mrs. Bennett, the Vicar, Rev. G. Nelson, Mr. Propert, the founder of the College, and a large party of medical gentlemen from the town and neighbourhood, and from a distance. Too much credit cannot be given to Dr. Wise for his kindness in throwing open his beautiful grounds for so charitable an object, and we are happy to hear that the funds of the College will be benefited to the extent of nearly £50.

## Association Intelligence.

## READING BRANCH: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Reading Branch was held in the Council Chamber, Reading, on Wednesday, July 21st. GEORGE MAY, Esq. (Reading), President, in the chair. There were also present G. D. Brown, Esq. (Henley); R. Colbourne, Esq. (Marlow); C. Cowan, M.D. (Reading); I. Harrisson, Esq. (Reading); F. Izod, Esq. (Mortimer); S. Kidgell, Esq. (Pangbourne); J. M'Intyre, M.D. (Odiham); G. May, Jun., Esq. (Reading); W. W. Moxhay, Esq. (Reading); G. Pound, Esq. (Odiham); J. Taylor, Esq. (Wargrave); C. Vines, Esq. (Reading); T. L. Walford, Esq. (Reading); E. Wells, M.D. (Reading); R. Woodhouse, M.D. (Reading); H. Waldron, Esq. (Theale); J. W. Workman, Esq. (Reading); W. B. Young, Esq. (Reading). There were also present, as visitors, J. Barford, Esq. (Wokingham); Mr. E. Cooper (Reading); A. Fernie, Esq. (Reading); F. G. Harcourt, Esq. (Benfield); J. Heynes, Esq. (Reading); and A. J. Moore, Esq. (Reading).

The Honorary Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed.

The President delivered an address, which is published at page 680.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Dr. COWAN proposed,

"That JOHN M'INTYRE, M.D., of Odiham, be the President-Elect for the ensuing year."

Mr. WORKMAN seconded the nomination, and it was carried by acclamation.

Mr. G. D. Brown, of Henley, was elected a representative of the Branch in the General Council.

Mr. MOXHAY proposed and Mr. YOUNG seconded a vote of thanks to the Committee for their past services; and that the following be the Committee for the ensuing year:—G. D. Brown, Esq. (Henley); C. Vines, Esq. (Reading); E. Wells, M.D. (Reading); R. Woodhouse, M.D. (Reading); and J. W. Workman, Esq. (Reading).

The honorary secretary, G. May, Jun., Esq., was re-elected.

## VOTES OF THANKS.

Mr. VINES proposed, and Mr. WORKMAN seconded,

"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Burnett, the late President, and to Mr. Walford, the representative, for their services during the past year."

## MEDICAL REFORM.

Mr. MAY mentioned that, as the President of the Reading Branch, he had requested Earl Granville to present a petition to the House of Lords in favour of Mr. Cowper's Bill; and congratulated the meeting on the favourable prospect of that Bill passing into law.

## HOMEOPATHY.

Dr. COWAN proposed the following resolution:—

"Believing that homeopathy is philosophically false, and in practice a dangerous delusion, this meeting resolves, that encouragement to homeopaths is incompatible with the honour and interests of the medical profession; and that any member of this Branch consulting or co-operating with them will justly forfeit the respect of his colleagues; and that Mr. George May be requested to convey the unanimously expressed sentiments of the Branch to the meeting of the British Medical Association at Edinburgh, and to urge attention to the subject on the part of the Parent Association."

Dr. Cowan observed, that he distinguished homeopathy from other forms of extra-professional quackery, because it was to a great extent practised by legally qualified men. It was due to the profession itself to reassert, from time to time, its own practice and principles when thus assailed, and to cut off from association those who adopted a system which was at variance with all rationality and experience, and which in application was a dangerous delusion. It was necessary to rouse renewed attention to the subject, for the purpose of enforcing upon the heads of the profession the absolute necessity of utterly disowning such a belief on legitimate and rational medicine. It was desirable to impress on the public mind that we had acknowledged principles of thinking and of acting; and that we wholly repudiated all connexion with men whose philosophy was a farce, and whose practice we believed to be sham. Dr. Cowan urged, that persecution was not our object, nor attacking individuals, nor assigning motives to those from whom we

so widely differed; but to maintain our selfrespect, to avow our undiminished confidence in the soundness of our art, and, while allowing every man to think for himself, to act consistently with our professed opinion. He (Dr. Cowan) would not waste time by discussing the details of homœopathy, but would express his own unhesitating conviction, that it was in philosophy the very ultraism of all that was absurd, and far removed beyond the pale of common sense. Homœopathy only feebly survived in the country of its birth; it was unrecognised by all educating bodies; it had been over and over again experimentally refuted; those who adopted it placed themselves beyond the possibility of all honest consultation or co-operation. The successes of homœopathy were easily accounted for, and its statistics were utterly fallacious. The clergy were amongst its principal dupes and supporters; while it was admirably adapted to the morbid cravings and miracle expectations of the upper classes. Dr. Cowan strongly urged the profession to be true to themselves; to come out and be separate; to allow of no compromise; to disown all coqueting with what we believe to be a lie; and under all circumstances to assert the value and reality of legitimate medicine. He concluded a long address by urging the Branch to adopt the resolution; and expressed a hope that at the Edinburgh meeting the expression of opinion by so many of the Branches would be formally and unanimously reasserted. He hoped their secretary would be now authorised strongly to represent the feelings of the Reading Branch at the approaching anniversary of the Parent Association.

Mr. WALFORD observed, that the object of this resolution was to define the conduct it became us to pursue towards homœopathists, in virtue of our believing their doctrine to be philosophically false; and it declared that any member of this Branch consulting or co-operating with them, would justly forfeit the respect of his professional brethren. Now, how was encouragement to homœopathy incompatible with the honour and interests of the medical profession. In what did this honour consist? Was he (Mr. Walford) wrong in stating that, as a body, we possessed a laudable concern for all that affects man as a being dependent on external conditions for his health, and as a being liable to disease? Was it not an honour to be actuated by such a spirit? Was he wrong in stating, that in the exercise of this concern we had the confidence of the public, and that not merely in our professional character, but as a body moved by honourable motives and feelings? Once more, he claimed, as a constituent of this honour, that homage should be yielded to the dictates of common sense, in obedience to whose voice this meeting would speak in the language of the resolution. But not only the honour, but the interests of the profession were involved in this matter. By consulting and co-operating with them, did we not in reality give credence to their doctrines? and was it for the interests of the profession that we should thereby undertake to demonstrate the powers of a decillionth of a grain? to demonstrate that a particle, taken from a mass of any substance possessing any power, is possessed of more power than the whole? and further, that it becomes thus potentised by being mixed with sugar of milk? and more, at last so powerful that the smell of it once a-week will effect a cure, and do it in the only rational way? Was it for the interests of our honourable profession that Hahnemannism should henceforth become its foundation? We were often called on to believe things above our reason, but we trusted that time would never see us believing anything contrary to that faculty. If, then, it be incompatible with the honour and interests of the medical profession to consult and co-operate with homœopathists, should we hesitate to declare that one of our own body so doing will forfeit the respect of his professional brethren? Was it honest to say less? Was not such a declaration a peculiarly fit one for such a society as this to adopt? Was it not in harmony with its fundamental constitution? Were not such erased from its list of members, what could they, as a society, do, if they have not sufficient power to decree this? He concluded by seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

#### REPORT OF THE READING PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. G. POUND (Odiham) read the retrospective address of the Reading Pathological Society, making some able and instructive remarks on the cases brought before the society during the past year. In accordance with the wish of the meeting, this address will be published in the JOURNAL.

The members afterwards dined together, and spent an agreeable evening at the George Hotel.

## Reports of Societies.

### ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1858.

SIR C. LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., President, in the Chair.

#### OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS, CAUSED BY AN ADVENTITIOUS BAND CONSTRICTING THE UPPER PORTION OF THE ILEUM: GASTROTOMY: WITH OBSERVATIONS.

BY JOSEPH RIDGE, M.D., F.R.C.P., AND ALEXANDER ANDERSON, A.M., F.R.C.S.

THE patient was a youth aged 16, with well-formed limbs, but the false ribs on each side flattened. His attack commenced with two loose motions at night and one in the morning, after which colicky pains supervened. Mr. ANDERSON was called to him in the evening, and found the abdomen rather depressed, and retracted below the level of the navel. Pressure did not produce much or any pain, except in the right iliac region. Five grains of calomel and of soap and opium pill were prescribed, and were followed next morning by a carminative draught, with rhubarb and sulphate of potash, which was vomited, as was everything else taken. He had at times very severe pain, with sensations of rolling in the intestines, and attempted to pass dejections, but in vain. The pills were repeated, and succeeded after two hours by a tablespoonful of castor oil, which was also thrown up; as was afterwards the food, partially digested and mixed with bile. Distressing pains recurred at intervals in the bowels, and frequently calls to stool, without any other effect than the passage of flatus *per rectum*. A drop of croton oil was given; three grains of calomel and of soap and opium pill, and two of Barbadoes aloes, were ordered every third hour, and warm water injections. After extreme suffering from the intestinal pains, with nausea and faintness, he vomited a large quantity of brown and very offensive matter, and felt greatly relieved. There had been further unavailing inclinations to stool. Pain on pressure extended to the umbilicus, and he was bled from the arm to about sixteen or twenty ounces. The abdomen was covered by a mustard poultice. Two grains of calomel and three of soap and opium pill were ordered to be taken every sixth hour, and he was restricted to small quantities of water. Soon after the visit he brought up a good deal of fluid, from the colour and odour of which there could be no doubt of its having come from the intestines. Tenderness persisted, with sounds of flatulent movement. An enema of tobacco came away with much faeces.

Dr. RIDGE now saw him, and it was agreed to administer as large an injection as possible of warm water by the aid of a tube introduced far up the bowel. The fluid returned with some feculent matter, which might have existed in the colon before the obstruction. The extent to which an abundance of water passed, a painful intumescence a little above and to the right of the umbilicus, the flatness and softness of the abdomen below its line, led them to believe that the large intestines were free—that the obstacle was seated at a superior part of the ileum, near the spot described. The patient was greatly exhausted, and allowed a wineglassful of beef-tea, the same quantity of milk with lime-water, at alternate intervals, should the stomach bear well that amount of supply. Injections of gruel and olive oil were ordered in quantities that could be retained.

The amount of urine excreted showed that a great portion of the ingesta by the mouth and rectum entered the circulation. Flatus was still discharged downwards, but there had been no appearance of stercoraceous matter. Subsequently, a chocolate-coloured fetid liquid was cast up, and had evidently ascended from the small intestine. Nutrition was, therefore, attempted by injections alone. Abdominal pain increased; and fearing lest peritonitis should arise, and the time for rescue or relief by operation pass away, it seemed a judicious experiment, prior to such a formidable proceeding, to permit the intestine to receive gradually nutritive fluid, in order to watch results that might be more hopeful, or assist further in determining the completeness and mechanical character of the impediment. Small quantities were taken from time to time until the following morning, when augmented local fulness and suffering ended in vomiting of the like fluid, that may be said to have been distinctive of the upper portion of the ileum, and fixed the resolution of the authors to open the cavity, rather than leave him to the probabilities of a distressful death from an unrestored alimentary passage.

Exactly of this nature, *viz.*, a positively bad measure, is the clause affecting dentists slipped in at the last moment by Mr. Beresford-Hope, the drift of which probably not a dozen members in the House understood. The question which suggests itself to my mind is—Did Mr. Hope understand it himself; or did he, a man of great learning and scientific attainments, at the bidding of some interested party, knowingly step forward as the champion of a low standard of education for dentists, whilst the medical profession are unanimous in urging a high one, and at a period when all professions are viewing with each other by competitive examination and other means which shall train to the highest excellence? It is sad to see one specialty of surgery thus degraded and severed from the rest, and the public placed at the mercy of partially qualified practitioners to gratify mere party views. To myself, who have for years been labouring in an opposite direction, earnestly striving to raise the education and usefulness of the department to which I belong, the thing is very grievous; and in my views of the necessity of surgical education for dentists I not only follow in the wake of men of the highest eminence in the profession, as Bell, Nasmyth, etc., but am backed by the recorded opinion of the Council of the College of Surgeons themselves, as quoted by you in your article. If further testimony were needed, I have it in the communications recently addressed to me by several of the highest living authorities. As a proof that the clause in question must have a retrograde tendency, I need only mention that when I commenced practice five and twenty years ago, there were not more than three or four surgeon-dentists—that is, members of the College of Surgeons; there are now about fifty, and the number is increasing yearly. Is it likely when a lower standard is accepted this will continue?

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. C. CLENDON.

"28, Albemarle Street, July 27."

2. *Mr. Beresford-Hope to the Editor of the "Morning Post."*

"SIR,—I observe in your paper of this morning a letter from Mr. J. C. Clendon, inquiring whether I am aware of the bearing of the clause I moved on the Medical Reform Bill, and suggesting that I was induced to take it up by 'some interested party.' In reply I have only to state that the clause in question was drafted last year by the Solicitor of the College of Surgeons, as expressing the feelings of that eminent body, and that it has the approval of men at the head of the scientific dentists belonging to the Odontological Society and the College of Dentists. Mr. Clendon must therefore forgive my expressing a doubt whether he understands its scope. It is not intended to forbid a maximum, but to fix a minimum standard of proficiency in dentists, and its working will be to enable the College of Surgeons to establish a special dental curriculum, including all the highest branches of surgery which a dentist ought to be master of—on the one hand carrying the student further in certain specific studies than the general surgeon (who does not intend to be a dentist) need travel; and, on the other, not burdening his memory with those details of pathological and anatomical study which the man who intends to be a dentist, and not to be a general surgeon, need not master. Had I not been satisfied that my clause in no way militated against future dentists acquiring a general knowledge of scientific surgery, I never would have moved it. What it does, and what I intended it to militate against is, the assumption of the profession of dentists by ignorant pretenders who have had no surgical education at all.

"I remain, sir, your faithful and obedient servant,  
"A. J. B. BERESFORD-HOPE.

"Arklow House, July 28, 1858."

#### HOMOEOPATHY.

LETTER FROM A. G. FIELD, ESQ.

Sir.—Dr. Conolly, in his speech at the anniversary meeting held at Edinburgh on July 30th, stated, he never saw the profession so undignified—he might almost say so degraded—as at the meeting at Brighton, when the room was one scene of perfect uproar with denunciations of homoeopathic practitioners.

The date of this occurrence is not stated; but it must have been the meeting in 1851 to which reference is made. Had Dr. Conolly been present in the Pavilion on the 27th of June (and all there would, I am sure, have heartily welcomed him), he would have been quite satisfied with the most dignified and reasonable tone of the discussion when the subject of homoeopathy was forced upon the unwilling meeting. This was done

by two gentlemen who denounced the delusion in no measured terms; but they were at once met by a temperate remonstrance for introducing a subject upon the unreasonableness of which we were all agreed. Being present myself at this last meeting at Brighton, I am able to state my conviction, that the majority of those who were there would have preferred that the subject of homoeopathy should not have been introduced; but as it was pressed on their attention they felt themselves bound to express an opinion of dissent from those gentlemen who accept as truth the dogma of "similia similibus curantur"; and the resolution published in the JOURNAL, July 3rd, which was accepted by a large majority, though less violent than some others which have been published, expresses an opinion which I submit to Dr. Conolly as being neither undignified nor degrading; indeed, I think he will agree with me, that it was the next best thing to leaving the subject alone altogether.

I am truly glad to find one so highly and justly esteemed as Dr. Conolly taking the high, liberal, and just tone he adopted at the Edinburgh meeting; and feel sure that we shall best command the respect of the public by following his example.

I am, etc. A. G. FIELD.

28, Old Steine, Brighton.

#### ACTION OF CROTON OIL APPLIED EXTERNALLY.

LETTER FROM SPENCER THOMSON, M.D.

SIR.—To one point in Dr. Inman's very valuable paper on Counterirritants I feel it necessary to object. It is stated that croton oil exerts both a local and general effect, producing, when applied to the skin, "in the first place cutaneous inflammation, and in the second free purgation". I have used croton oil constantly, in an uncombined state, as a counterirritant, for twenty years, and cannot call to mind a case in which it has shown its purgative action. That it is possible for it to do so, I would not deny; but my own experience would lead me to the conclusion that such cases are extremely rare. I notice Dr. Inman's remarks specially, as they might deter some medical men from using this, when uncombined, most valuable counterirritant.

I am, etc.,

SPENCER THOMSON.

Grangewood Lodge, Burton-on-Trent, July 28th, 1858.

## Medical News.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, AND APPOINTMENTS.

\* In these lists, an asterisk is prefixed to the names of Members of the Association.

#### BIRTHS.

BENNETT. On July 26th, at 15, Finsbury Square, the wife of \*James Risdon Bennett, M.D., of a son.

BLACK. On July 31st, at 49, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Patrick Black, M.D., of a daughter.

COCKELL. On August 7th, at Dalston, the wife of Frederick Edgar Cockell, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

COOPER. On August 5th, at Croydon, the wife of George Cooper, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

FINCHAM. On August 5th, at 28, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square, the wife of George T. Fincham, M.D., of a daughter.

HALLEY. On August 2nd, at 7, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, the wife of Alexander Halley, M.D., of a daughter.

HUNTER. On July 20th, on board the ship *Gloriana*, in the passage from Madras, the wife of Alexander Hunter, M.D., H.E.I.C.S., of a son.

MAUND. On August 5th, at Ashford, Kent, the wife of Henry Maund, Esq., of a daughter.

MILLAR. On July 22nd, at Coed-Helen, Carnarvon, the wife of \*Charles Millar, M.D., of a son.

NICHOLSON. On August 1st, at Redditch, the wife of \*John R. Nicholson, M.D., of a son.

POULTON. On July 28th, at Brighton, the wife of Charles Walter Poulton, M.D., Staff-Surgeon, of a son.

RIMINGTON. On August 3rd, at 13, Loughborough Road, Brixton, the wife of Joseph S. Rimington, Esq., Bombay Medical Establishment, of a daughter.

SMITH. On August 3rd, at 11, Caroline Street, Bedford Square, the wife of Henry Smith, Esq., Surgeon, of a son.

SUTRO. On July 29th, at 37A, Finsbury Square, the wife of Sigismund Sutro, M.D., of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

**ASERAPPA**—**WAKE.** Aserappa, S. de Melho, M.D., to Emily Julia, second daughter of the late Charles T. Wake, Esq., at Trinity Church, St. Pancras, on July 27th.

**FYFFE**—**REID.** Fyffe, William Johnstone, M.D., Surgeon 13th Regiment, to Catherine Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the late Lieutenant James Reid, Royal Navy, at Corsindae House, Aberdeenshire, lately.

**HASTINGS**—**MENCE.** Hastings, George Woodyatt, Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, son of \*Sir Charles Hastings, M.D., to Catherine Anna, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Mence, rector of Ulcombe, Kent, on August 10th.

**HEATH**—**HOPE.** Heath, Frederick A., Esq., Surgeon, of Manchester, to Catherine, elder daughter of the late Rev. John Hope, incumbent of St. Ann's, Southowram, near Halifax, at Brighouse, on July 27th.

**HIGGINBOTTOM**—**YATES.** \*Higginbottom, John, Esq., F.R.S., of Nottingham, to Sarah, relict of the late John Yates, Esq., of New Mills, Derbyshire, at the Union Street Chapel, Brighton, on August 7th.

**JENNER**—**ADEY.** \*Jenner, William, M.D., to Adela, daughter of Stephen Adey, Esq., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston Square, on July 30th.

**MCCLAREN**—**WALKER.** McLaren, John Francis, Esq., of Glasgow, to Charlotte, elder daughter of John Walker, M.D., of Birkenhead, on July 30th.

**PARKER**—**CLIFTON.** Parker, Theophilus R. B., Esq., Surgeon, to Frances Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Rev. Charles Clifton, of Tynawr, at Weymouth, on July 29th.

**PAYNE**—**DUNLOP.** Payne, G. Burton, M.D., of Denbigh Street, Belgrave Road, to Anne Sharp, daughter of Archibald Dunlop, Esq., of Gloucester Terrace, Eccleston Square, at St. Mary's Church, Romney Terrace, on August 3rd.

**POWELL**—**KEAL.** Powell, the Rev. Richard, B.A., curate of Tenterden, Kent, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Keal, Esq., Surgeon, of Melton Mowbray, on July 28th.

**SIBSON**—**OUVRY.** \*Sibson, Francis, M.D., F.R.S., to Sarah Mary, younger daughter of the late Peter Aimé Ouvry, Esq., of East Acton, at Mentmore Church, on July 26th.

**STRONG**—**BABER.** Strong, Henry John, Esq., Surgeon, Stoke Courcy, near Bridgewater, to Maria Mary, fourth daughter of the late John Baber, Esq., of Knightsbridge, on July 29.

## DEATHS.

**BARRY.** On July 31st, at Cheltenham, at a very advanced age, Laetitia, widow of Richard Barry, M.D., formerly of Clifton.

\***DORSON**, James Stuart, Esq., Surgeon, at Harlow, Essex, on August 7th.

**EDWARDS.** On August 7th, at Benarth, Conway, after two days' illness with scarlet fever, William Gamul, only son of \*James Edwards, M.D., aged 17.

**EVANS.** On August 7th, at 40 Newington Place, Kennington, suddenly, aged 65, Esther, wife of Edward Evans, Esq., Surgeon, late of Stones End, Southwark.

**FILLITER**, William, Esq., Surgeon, at Dalston, of consumption, aged 32, on August 5th.

**HARDEY.** On July 30th, at 2, Earl Street, Blackfriars, Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of Key Hardey, Esq., Surgeon, aged 10 months.

**HUTSON.** On June 29th, at Pernambuco, of yellow fever, John, second son of T. R. F. Hutson, M.D., of George Town, Demerara.

**MOORE**, Edward, M.D., F.L.S., at Plymouth, aged 64, on July 18th.

**PARKER.** On July 18th, at Overton, Flintshire, aged 60, Marianne, widow of the late Henry Parker, M.D.

**POWER**, John, M.D., at Hammersmith, aged 72, on July 22nd.

**RICHARDS.** On August 5th, at Birmingham, aged 11, Katherine Helen, only child of \*William Moseley Richards, Esq., Surgeon.

**RIX**, Samuel Shaen, Esq., Surgeon, at 5 Calverley Park, Tunbridge Wells, aged 57, on August 5th.

**ROBINSON**, George North, M.D., at Leadwell, Woodstock, aged 95, on July 20th.

**ROE**, George, M.D., at Cavan, on July 25th.

**SLACK**. On August 2nd, at Glossop, aged 49, Ann, widow of Thomas Slack, Esq., Surgeon, of Salford.

**TURNBULL**, Henry H., M.D., R.N., at Canton, in the discharge of his duty, on June 3rd.

**ZUCCANI**, Luigi, M.D., at Mandello, Lake of Como, aged 80, on July 31st.

## APPOINTMENTS.

**BOND**, Francis T., B.A., M.B.Lond., appointed Professor of Chemistry in Queen's College, Birmingham.

**HESLOP**, Thomas P., M.D., appointed Professor of Medicine in Queen's College, Birmingham.

**ROBERTSON**, C. Lockhart, M.D., Honorary Secretary to the Association of Medical Officers of Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, appointed Medical Superintendent of the Sussex Lunatic Asylum, now in course of erection.

\***WILKINSON**, F. E., Esq., of Sydenham, appointed Surgeon to the North Surrey Industrial Schools at Anerley, Norwood.

## PASS LISTS.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.** At the Comitia Majora, held on Friday, August 6th, the following members of the College were admitted into the Fellowship:—

Dr. WILLIAM ADDISON, Brighton

Dr. ANDREW CLARK, Montague Place, Russell Square

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.** MEMBERS admitted at the meeting of the Court of Examiners, on Friday, July 30th, 1858:—

ALTHAM, James, British Guiana

GOODALL, Richard Thomas, Ashover, Derbyshire

GRANT, Robert Alexander Peter, Dawlish, Devonshire

HAIGH, Henry William, Huddersfield

HART, William, Tynemouth

HIGGINS, Henry, Peel, Isle of Man

HOLMES, Frederick, Leeds

JEPPSON, Octavius, Gainsborough

LEADAM, William Ward, London

MEADOWS, Henry Frederick, London

PHELPS, Frederick Philip, Reading

WILLIS, William, Enniskillen

Monday, August 2nd:—

BARFOOT, Edward, Islington

Dwyer, Daniel, Dublin

GARRINGTON, Arthur Merrifield, Portsmouth

JOHNSTON, Thomas, Bewdley, Worcestershire

LUTHER, Francis Michael, Clonmell

MACKENZIE, John Ingleby, Caius College, Cambridge

SASS, Edwin Etty, Henrietta Street

SMITH, Evan McLaurin, Demerara

VENNING, Edgcombe, Great Yarmouth

WILLIAMS, William Rhys, Nottingham

Wednesday, August 4th:—

BLACK, James Birch, Belfast

CALLAGHAN, William, Newtown-Limavady, co. Londonderry

CARBERY, Andrew Thomas, Youghal

GRAHAM, Baptist Gamble, Lowtherstown, co. Fermanagh

GRIFFITH, John Clewin, Gower Street

HAYES, Robert, Belfast

KILLERY, St. John, Galway

OWEN, Thomas Edward, Army

PHILLIPS, Daniel Weld, Halewen, Worcestershire

WATERSON, Alfred, Manchester

WESTMACOTT, Joseph Vaughan Lascelles, Manchester

WINSTANLEY, George, Exeter

Friday, August 6th:—

BRICKWELL, Benjamin Arthur, Amersham, Bucks

CARRUTHERS, Joseph, Melbourne

CLIFFORD, Herbert, Army

DASHWOOD, William Henry, Broadlands, near Newport, Isle of Wight

GODDARD, Richard Walter, Bryanstone Square

GRAVES, Hugh, Youghal, co. Cork

LANSDOWN, Joseph Ruscombe, Bristol

MARSHALL, Edmund Henry, Kelvedon, Essex

MEADOWS, Charles James Barr, London

SHEPPARD, Thomas Williams, Holford Square, Pentonville

Monday, August 9th:—

BAKER, James Edmund, Royal Navy

GREEN, Francis, Houghton-le-Spring

GRIFFITHS, Frederick, London

HAYES, Richard Henry, Beech Cliff, Newcastle.

PARKER, Thomas Didymus, Sevenoaks, Kent

PATTISON, Joseph Tarn, Queen's Road, Peckham

ROGERS, Robert James, Brighton

SOULBY, Henry, Toynton All Saints, near Spilsby

STOREY, Robert, Ashby-de-la-Zouch

SYKES, George, Commercial Road East

Wednesday, August 11th:

BLACKMAN, Matthew, Ramsgate  
CUTMORE, Charles Richard, St. John's Wood Terrace  
HANCORN, James Richard, London  
HOOPER, William Roe, Bath  
HUGALL, Thos. John, Park Place Villas, Maida Hill West  
SMITH, David, Bath Street, Glasgow.  
WOODWARD, Alfred, Bicester, Oxon

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN. At the summer commencements held in Trinity College, on Tuesday, July 6th, the following degrees were conferred:—

M.D.

McDOWELL, Benjamin G.  
MACDERMOTT, Robert

M.B.

CAREY, L.  
CARR, George Edward  
CRUISE, Francis R.  
ELLIS, John  
FIDDES, John Montgomery  
SMITH, Henry S.  
TEMPLE, William

APOTHECARIES' HALL. Members admitted on Wednesday, July 28th, and Thursday, July 29th, 1858:—

ALBERT, George Pascal, Peninsular and Oriental Company  
ALBURY, William John, Nassau, Bahamas, West Indies  
BARKER, Edgar, Oxford Square, Hyde Park  
BARKER, Samuel, London  
BEADLES, Hubert, Broadway, Worcester  
BICKFORD, Thomas Leaman, Newton Abbott, Devon  
CAZER, Thomas, Erith, Kent  
CONSTANT, Frederick George  
COOPER, Geoffrey Veel, Bristol  
COUCH, William Oakley, Theberton Street, Islington  
DANIEL, Richard Sylvester, Manchester  
FARRANT, Mark, Collumpton, Devon  
GIBSON, James Edward, Army  
GORST, Richard, Prescot, Lancashire  
HARVEY, Henry Offley, Hailsham, Sussex  
HIGGINS, Andrew Henry, Chester  
INGLE, Robert Nicholas, Ashby-de-la-Zouch  
JONES, Griffith Robert, Swansea  
JONES, Pryce, Llanrwst, North Wales  
KAY, John William, Huddersfield  
LAKE, John William, Beverley, Yorkshire  
LEACH, Henry, Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire  
LEY, Edwin Granville, Rochester  
LLEWELLYN, Llewellyn, London  
M'DRUGAL, Alexander Mason, London  
PHILLIPS, Edward, Abergavenny, North Wales  
PIKE, Thelwell, Bucklebury, Berks  
SAMER, James, St. Cleather, Cornwall  
SAMS, John Sutton, Blackheath  
SHOOTER, Charles, Yorkshire  
SKINNER, Horatio George, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire  
SUMMERHAYS, William, Crewkerne, Somerset  
SWAIN, William Paul, Devonport, Devon  
VENOUR, William, Teddington, Middlesex  
WILLIAMS, Richard Parry, Minera, Wrexham, North Wales  
WILLIAMS, William Henry, Plaistow, Essex  
WALLIS, George, St. Martin's-le-Grand

#### HEALTH OF LONDON:—WEEK ENDING JULY 31ST, 1858.

[From the Registrar-General's Report.] \*

THE deaths registered in London in the week ending last Saturday, July 31st, are 1161, and exhibit a slight increase on those of the previous week, when the number was 1132. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1152; but as the deaths now returned occurred in a population which has annually increased, they can only be compared with the average after it has been raised in proportion to the increase—a correction which will make it 1267. The comparison thus made shows a reduction of more than a hundred in the deaths of last week; but it is necessary to remark, that cholera was spreading with great violence in the last week of July 1849, and with diarrhoea was fatal in 1007 cases; that the same epidemic had commenced at this time in 1854; and therefore the average which comprises both periods is too high to be used for com-

parison in a season which, like the present, is comparatively healthy. It will be found that the mortality of last week approaches very near an average derived from non-epidemic seasons.

If the deaths of last week had been according to "the healthy rate" of mortality, which is derived from those districts of England where the mortality is least, they would have been 799. Therefore the deaths that occur in excess of this number may be designated *unnatural*; and in the present instance these amount to 162, though it is certain that the number thus described is understated, as will appear from the fact that the mortality of the selected country districts includes many deaths which properly fall under the same denomination.

The mortality from diarrhoea shows an increase, the deaths having risen from 127 in the previous week to 168 last week. Five occurred in the sub-district of St. Mary, Paddington, 5 in Camden Town, 9 in Islington East, 6 in Christchurch (Southwark), 5 in Lambeth Church sub-district, second part. Fifteen deaths are referred to "cholera", and 12 of these occurred to children. In the case of a man who died in Black Bull Yard, Gray's Inn Lane, the disease is returned as "cholera Asiatica". The fatal cases of scarlatina are still numerous; they rose last week to 78. Five deaths from it occurred in the sub-district of Haggerstone West, 2 of which were in the Shoreditch Workhouse, and were those of a man and woman who were brought on the 23rd ult. from 11 Victoria Place, Brunswick Street. Two children have recently died from *cynanche tonsillaris* in the house of a labourer in Putney, and three other children in the family have suffered from it. Fifty-six children died of measles; 6 of these in St. Saviour, Southwark.

The three oldest persons whose deaths are in this return are, a man aged 94 years, and two widows who were 95.

Last week the births of 877 boys and 780 girls, in all 1657 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1459.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.787 in. The highest barometrical reading was 30.07 on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 59.6°, which is 2.5° below the average of the same week in forty-three years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The mean daily temperature was below the average on every day, and on Thursday the extent of depression was 6.2°. The thermometer fell to its *lowest* point on Thursday, viz., 43.8°; and rose to its *highest* in the shade on Saturday, which was 78.2°. The range of the week was therefore 34.4°; the mean daily range was 24.5°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was so great as 10.7°. The mean degree of humidity was only 68. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 65.7°. On Sunday morning the wind, which was in the south-west, blew sometimes with a pressure increasing to 15 lbs. on the square foot; and the trees in Greenwich Park suffered damage to an unusual amount.

#### WEEK ENDING AUGUST 7TH.

TWELVE HUNDRED deaths were registered in London in the week ending Saturday, August 7th. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in corresponding weeks was 1172; but as the deaths now returned occurred in a population which has annually increased, they can only be compared with the average after the latter is raised in proportion to the increase, a correction which will make it 1289. It is necessary, however, to remark that the series of weeks from which the average is drawn, comprises two weeks, viz., one in 1849, another in 1854, when cholera was epidemic and caused excessive mortality; and if the comparison is made only with seasons not so distinguished, it will appear that the mortality of last week was not low, but rather exceeded the average.

The "healthy rate" of mortality as it is derived from those districts of England where the mortality is lowest, though not so low as when sanitary principles are better understood and applied it will become, would have produced 790 deaths in the week in a population equal to that which exists in London. The present return, therefore, shows an excess of about 400, constituting what may be called the *unnatural* part of the mortality.

It is satisfactory to observe, that the deaths from diarrhoea, which had risen from 127 to 168 in the last week of July, declined again last week to 130. The corrected average for ten corresponding weeks is 172; and in the first week of August last year the number from this complaint rose to 258. Fifteen deaths were reported in the previous return from cholera: the

number now returned is only five, two of which are those of adults, a brewer who died from "English cholera" in Bermondsey, and a labourer in Woolwich Arsenal, who died of cholera after a few hours illness. Scarlatina appears to be increasing; the deaths from it in the last three weeks were 58, 78, and 86. Mr. Simpson, the Registrar of St. Giles, North, registered five deaths from scarlatina last week; he states that it is much on the increase in his sub-district, and mentions a house, 25, High Street, where three fatal cases of the disease have occurred within a week.

Six nonagenarians died in the week; the two oldest were a woman, aged 95 years, who died in the Workhouse, Lambeth, and a widow, aged 99, who had lived in Charlotte Street, Tottenham-court Road.

Last week the births of 795 boys and 758 girls, in all 1553 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1505.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.952 in. The mean daily reading was above 30 in. on three days. The instrument rose to 30.26 in. on Saturday. The mean temperature of the week was 62.4°, which is 0.2° above the average of the same week in 43 years (as determined by Mr. Glaisher). The thermometer in the shade rose to 80.9° on Tuesday, the *highest* point in the week; it fell on Monday to 45.1°. The range of the week was therefore 35.8°; the mean daily range was 27.2°. The thermometer in the sun on Thursday stood at 104.7°. The difference between the mean dew-point temperature and air temperature was 12.4°; the mean degree of humidity of the air was 64, complete saturation being represented by 100. The mean temperature of the water of the Thames was 66°. The wind blew generally from the south-west. The weather was fine, and the whole amount of rain measured was only 0.04 in.

#### THE CONFERRING OF MEDICAL DEGREES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

THE annual public meeting of the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, for formally conferring degrees in medicine on the successful candidates, was held on August 2nd. About five hundred persons, including many ladies, attended the meeting. There were also present Dr. Conolly, Sir Charles Hastings, Dr. Webster, and several other members of the British Medical Association, who had remained to witness the ceremony. The Principal had as usual on his right hand the Lord Provost and the magistrates in their scarlet robes. This will probably be the last appearance of the municipal authorities upon such an occasion. After prayers in Latin, the oath was administered. The Promoter (Professor Balfour) then introduced each new graduate by name to the Principal, who, addressing each individual by name as he passed before him, placed on his head the doctor's cap, and pronounced the words, "*Te doctorem in medicinā creo.*"

Principal LEE called upon the Promoter to address the gentlemen upon whom degrees had been conferred.

Professor BALFOUR congratulated the new graduates, in name of the senatus, on their having attained the *summos honores medicinae*. The degree which had been attained implied, he said, not only a certain amount of preliminary and scientific study, but also a good practical knowledge of the profession of medicine. It conferred, to use the words of the diploma, "*amplissimam potestatem medicinam, ubique gentium, legendi, docendi, et faciendi.*" For many years this power has been to a certain extent limited in Britain by restrictive regulations. These restrictions are now at last abolished, and a free scope is given to all duly qualified medical men to practise every department of the profession, in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, without let or hindrance. All that is required under the new Act is, that the education and examinations shall be satisfactory to the Medical Council. And here I may remark that this Act has been supported in its various stages by the British Medical Association—that great institution, which, having commenced under the auspices of Sir Charles Hastings (an Edinburgh graduate) and men of a like stamp, has now risen to eminence and renown, and which has at this time honoured our city by holding its meetings here—presided over by our deeply-respected and revered Alison, whose logical reasonings and sound medical instructions have long cast a halo round our school; who is known wherever medicine is cultivated; and whose name carries with it a talismanic charm which rallies his affectionate pupils

everywhere. We have welcomed that body within our walls.

We have rejoiced to meet in friendly and social intercourse with the members of our enlightened profession from all parts of the empire, many of whom were educated at this University, and retain towards it sentiments of affectionate regard. Such meetings are peculiarly interesting and important. They tend to the advancement of medicine, they unite those who are labouring in one common cause, they cement friendships, and they encourage profitable and lasting intercourse. . . . Scotland, England, and Ireland are now alike open to all qualified medical practitioners. We owe our most cordial thanks to the Right Honourable William Cowper and to Lord Elcho for their successful exertions in obtaining for us this boon. We are also not a little indebted to the exertions of some of our own graduates."

Professor Balfour then glanced at the present state of the medical department. He next spoke of the joyful epoch which the graduates had attained in their career, and reminded them that there was no time for indolence if they hoped to succeed in the profession which they had embraced. "Let not your honours and acquirements puff you up and make you think of yourselves more highly than you ought to think; but think soberly, and cultivate that humbleness of mind which characterises true greatness. Let your aim be to advance medicine, and to build it up on a solid basis—on rational principles—and by an industrious method. Be not guided by a blind experience, which is nothing but empiricism. Endeavour to raise the superstructure of medicine on sound principles and rational experiments. Be prepared at all times to give a reason for the system of practice which you adopt, and the medical treatment you pursue. Let your motto be—*Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.*" After advertizing to the peculiar facilities for the practical prosecution of science in all its departments afforded by the University of Edinburgh, Professor Balfour said—"I add, with confidence, the chemical department is about to be superintended by a man of European fame, who will shed a lustre on our University—whose zeal in science has placed him high in the ranks of chemists, and whose remarkable powers of teaching promise to attract students to Edinburgh from all parts of the world. We welcome among us this day Dr. Lyon Playfair." [Loud and repeated plaudits, after which Professor Playfair rose and bowed to the assembly, which was the signal renewed for applause.] Regarding the Scottish Universities Act, Professor Balfour said, "In former times it might have been said that graduates lost their connection with the University when they shook hands with the assembled professors at the graduation ceremony. This can no longer be alleged. The Universities of Scotland Bill, so well prepared and so ably carried through, by Lord Advocate Inglis, will bind the graduate to his *alma mater*. The medical faculty of this University have used every effort to obtain for graduates in medicine the same privileges for graduates in arts. Their efforts have been successful. The Act is calculated to improve the condition of Scottish universities. It will encourage the student to go through a regular university curriculum in place of prosecuting their studies in a desultory manner at various schools and colleges. And it will thus, it is hoped, ensure that training which is so essential for the successful prosecution of medicine. It will also encourage a preliminary education in literature and philosophy, and will thus tend to rise the social status in graduates." The Professor remarked that he did not look upon a university as merely a board of examiners, whose duty was simply to test the qualifications of candidates without reference to collegiate training. Every university ought to have within itself the means of training the pupil during his curriculum, of observing the annual progress in his studies, and of exercising a certain degree of *surveillance* over his general deportment, so that when candidates appear for honours, that appearance may be regarded as a sure criterion for their acquirements than that afforded by a mere professional examination. After enlarging upon this topic, the Professor concluded by an eloquent appeal to the graduates in relation to the important duties which lay before them in the warfare of life, both as Christians and members of the medical profession.

When the applause which followed the termination of the address had subsided, the graduates passed before the professors, and were individually congratulated by each professor. The Principal then closed the proceedings by prayer.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON. A handsome silver inkstand has been presented by members of this society to Dr. Joseph Ridge, in testimony of his valuable services as Treasurer.